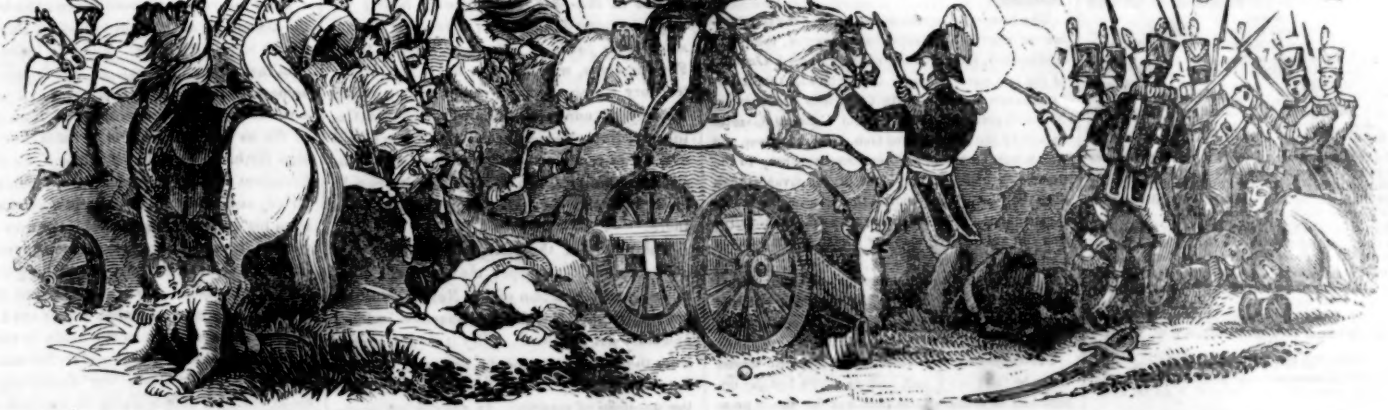


# THE ROUGH AND READY.



"If the enemy oppose my march, in whatever force, I shall fight him."—Gen. Taylor.

BY TRUE OSGOOD.

CONCORD, SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1847.

VOL. I, No. 6.

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From the Union.

## The War.

The sorry predicament in which the federal leaders and journals have involved their party in relation to the war, becomes every day more manifest. The justice and sound policy of the war have come at last to be almost universally recognized throughout the country. It is clearly and undeniably popular. The first effect of this fact appears in the schism which it has already created in the federal ranks, and especially among their file leaders. A portion of these leaders are now staggering under the odium of having denounced the war as wicked and disgraceful. Another portion of them, yielding to the necessity of the times, are laboring to make what political capital they can for their party, by professing all readiness to support it. How this family quarrel between the two sets of federal popularity-catchers will eventuate, cannot yet be foreseen. But the many petty and puerile shifts and manoeuvres into which the difficulty drives them, are ludicrously characteristic of the "party of expedients."

Neither of these sets of politicians—neither the federalists who are willing to stick to the old federalism of 1812, nor yet the federalists who are seeking to slough off their federalism as the reptile sheds his skin—neither of these sets of men dares even for one honest moment to speak out the whole truth, and acknowledge that the war is righteously waged, and unavoidable, and that, therefore, it ought to be cordially sustained, and prosecuted with the whole power of the nation. To say this, and to act up to the saying, would be to renounce the character of an opposition party on the cardinal question of the day. Federalism, whether as a creed or a clique, is capable of no such sacrifice. On the other hand, neither set of these politicians—with the possible exception of the notorious "fourteen," now dwindled down, we suspect, to something less than a "baker's dozen,"—dreads heartily, and zealously, and openly to oppose the further prosecution of hostilities.

In this sad dilemma, nothing is left for them in or out of congress, but to speak one way and to act in another, and so to dash their arguments in pieces against their votes. Thus we have seen the war appearing to the federalists throughout the whole prolonged debate, altogether odious and abominable—bad every way, begun in violation to the constitution, continued without hope of good result, waged on no just cause and bringing upon our country the condemnation of all the nations; and then behold! when this dark picture has been painted in the strongest and most sombre coloring, just then comes up the vote with its formidable record of ayes and noes, and, as if by magic, the whole scene, to federal comprehension, suddenly changes, and this same war becomes good enough to warrant an honest man in voting away the money of the country and in calling upon the patriotic valor of the country to carry it on with vigour. At Philadelphia dinners, in Ashland letters, in the columns of the federal press, whether it be the "organ of foreign influences" here at Washington, or in some more humble and provincial organ of factious influences elsewhere—in all these quarters the war is intolerable. But when the same party comes to vote in congress, then it becomes a war good enough to be voted for.

But even then, let no man who fears federal wrath attempt anything like a vindication or a justification of the war of his country. Let him say nothing, if he be prudent, of the wrongs and outrages which Mexico has perpetrated upon us. These same federal orators who have just voted men and money, will cry out with one voice that all of that old matter has already been "settled by treaty!" Again and again, the federal speakers in congress have deliberately transfixed themselves upon the point of this most absurd declaration. The intelligence of yesterday morning tells us that in its long review of the President's message, it did not make the point of an existing and valid treaty settlement of our difficulties with Mexico, precluding all reference to old Mexican outrages as causes of war, but that it means soon to repair its omission.

A treaty settlement of the wrongs which Mexico has heaped upon us for twenty years! This is now the shield which the Mexican party in this country would hold up to protect our enemy, whose cause it advocates. It is the very last, and latest, and most ridiculous of all the federal devices. "To make the worse appear the better reason." What is the "treaty settlement" on the part of Mexico? What is it but one dreary and unredeemed spectacle of public faith, ruthlessly broken and audaciously put to shame? What is it but one series of delays, evasions, and falsehoods following swiftly upon the footsteps of another? What is it but the picture of American forbearance exhausting every artifice of persuasion on the one hand, and of Mexican duplicity, running through every disgraceful shift of faithlessness, upon the other? After years of outrage, we got a treaty of amity and commerce. The outrages came faster and faster. Then, with full cause of war in our hands, we obtained, after years of effort, a mixed American and Mexican commission. Then came all the manoeuvres of dishonest litigation. Frivolous delay, false witness, suppressed evidence—all the most villainous engineering of fraud—and, meantime, Mexican robbery, and imprisonment and murder, held on their high-handed career. At last, something like two millions, out of a claim of more than six millions, passed, with Mexican consent, into the shape of liquidated damages, payable, of course, as the damages of rapine should be paid, without delay. But payment was not forthcoming. In our old spirit of forbearance and friendship, we gave time. Mexico fixed her own time, and ample time. The day of payment thus fixed has come and gone, and seventeen instalments out of twenty remain unpaid. But the twenty instalments cover but one-third of the claim; and for the rest of the claim we have labored in vain through years to obtain even that hearing which could at any time be granted, and which, according to the treaty stipulation, was to have been granted without delay. Such is the "treaty settlement" behind which federal oratory and federal journalism would shield the public enemy, whom they have made their client!

But the pitiful pretext is altogether in vain. The spirit of the American nation is fully aroused. The great arm of the American people is put forth for reparation and redress. The last outrage of Mexico upon all the principles of free government in her attempt to prevent by force of arms the republic of Texas from exercising her manifest right of self-government to the end of uniting her destiny with ours—this high-handed Mexican attack upon the most sacred principles of freedom and of independent sovereignty has made further forbearance to be but shame and dishonor. In warning, then, for reparation and indemnity, we war at the same time for the highest political rights of free-men. This war will be sustained. It is taking every day a deeper root in the hearts of the American people. It is gaining strength every day in our national legislature. It will triumph here. It will triumph in Mexico. It will bring redress. It will bring indemnity, and we are not among those who believe that the prudence and patriotism of the American people, and of their representatives in congress, will fail to discover some just and equitable method of making that indemnity—if it come to us in the form of territory—ours at once to the grandeur and prosperity of the whole republic, and to the highest interests of civilization under the sacred compact and guarantees of our Federal Constitution.

## "Repeal of the Tariff."

This is the first article in the creed of the federal party of this State, as laid down by its leading organ—not for the purpose of making the people's burdens lighter by taxing them less—but in order to restore the tariff of 1842, which makes the taxes much higher! Now we should be entirely willing to place the result of the next election upon this issue alone, and leave the people of New Hampshire to decide. Let it not be lost sight of that those who complain of the tariff of 1842, complain that the taxes are too low, and that the articles thus taxed too low, are iron, sugar, cotton and woolen cloths, and salt, the very articles which enter most largely into consumption and which the people cannot do without. Now let us examine and see if these articles are not taxed as high as the people who pay the duties desire.

1. IRON.—The duty on this article is 30 per cent. ad valorem—that is 30 cents for every dollar's worth of iron imported. Now we appeal to the farmers of New Hampshire to say whether a tax of 30 cents on every dollar's worth of iron they buy is not enough! Yet the federalists desire you to vote for men to go to congress, who will raise the duty on iron and make you pay a tax of sixty or one hundred cents for every dollar's worth of iron you use, instead of 30 cents, which is twice as much as you ought to pay. For whose benefit are you to be thus taxed? Why for the benefit of some dozen iron mongers in Pennsylvania, who have amassed monstrous fortunes under the tariff of 1842, and who still make extravagant profits under the reduced tariff of 1846. If you would like to have your taxes doubled on iron, then vote for the federal candidates.

2. SUGAR.—30 per cent. ad valorem—that is, for every dollar's worth of sugar, the duty is thirty cents. And is not that enough for our farmers to pay in taxes to "protect" the "slave labor" of Louisiana? Do you desire to pay 75 cents instead of 30 cents taxes for every dollar's worth of sugar which you consume in your families? Then send James Wilson, John Preston, Amos Tuck, Joel Eastman, Henry A. Bellows, George W. Stevens, or Ichabod Goodwin to congress, and they are pledged to restore the tariff of 1842, which taxes sugar 25 cents per pound, which is more than 75 per cent. ad valorem.

3. COTTON CLOTHS.—25 per cent. ad valorem—that is, for every dollar's worth of cotton cloth imported, the duty is 25 cents. Is not this enough to "protect" Abbott Lawrence, and the millionaires of Boston, who have bought up all the water power in this State, with the profits they have made in manufacturing cotton cloth? Do you desire to pay more? Then vote for the federalists, and you will be gratified just as soon as they have the power.

4. WOOLEN CLOTHS.—30 per cent. ad valorem—that is, every dollar's worth of woolen cloth imported, pays a tax of 30 cents. Do you wish the tax to be higher? Then vote for the federalists, and they will not only make the tax on cloth higher, but they will make the tax on wool (raised by the tariff of 1846 to 30 per cent.) lower.

5. SALT.—20 per cent. ad valorem—that is, for every dollar's worth of salt imported, the duty is 20 cents. Under the old tariff which the federalists mean to restore, the duty was three times as much. Do you wish to have this tax raised for the benefit of the government of New York, who hold a monopoly of the salt works in that State? Salt at this time is higher than common, for the reason that it is scarce—but it would of course be higher still but for the reduction of the duty. If you wish to pay more taxes on all these articles, for the benefit of men who are already so rich that they would consider themselves dishonored to hold conversation in the street with any of our New Hampshire farmers or mechanics, then go and vote for the federal candidates.

But there is another view to be taken of this subject. The removal of restrictions here opens the ports of foreign nations to the produce of our farmers. Never was the farming interest all over the country more prosperous than at this moment—and it is because the ports of Europe are thrown open to our produce. What would be the condition of our farming interest now, had there been no outlet for the thousands and thousands of barrels of flour, and bushels of corn, and other produce which has been shipped to Europe and sold for liberal prices? Any one can see. FREE TRADE is what our country

wants, but it is what federalism hates. The President in his late message said—

"Our FARMERS are more deeply interested in maintaining the just and liberal policy of the existing law, than any other class of our citizens. They constitute a large majority of our population; and it is well known that when they prosper, all other pursuits prosper also. THEY HAVE HERETOFORE NOT ONLY RECEIVED NONE OF THE BOUNTIES OR FAVORS OF GOVERNMENT, BUT BY THE UNEQUAL OPERATION OF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY, HAVE BEEN MADE, BY THE BURDENS OF TAXATION WHICH IT IMPOSED, TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE BOUNTIES WHICH HAVE ENRICHED OTHERS."

When a foreign as well as a home market is opened to them, they must receive, as they are now receiving, increased prices for their products. THEY WILL FIND A READIER SALE, AND AT BETTER PRICES, FOR THEIR WHEAT, FLOUR, RICE, INDIAN CORN, BEEF, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND OTHER ARTICLES WHICH THEY PRODUCE.

The home market alone is inadequate to enable them to dispose of the immense surplus of food and other articles which they are capable of producing, even at the most reduced prices, for the manifest reason that they cannot be consumed in the country. The United States can, from the immense surplus, supply not only the home demand, but the deficiencies of food required by the whole world."

Now if the farmers of this State desire a restrictive policy for the benefit of the rich manufacturers, and which must inevitably shut our produce out of foreign markets, let them vote for the federalists who are pledged to a restrictive policy. If not, let them rally around the democratic standard and MAINTAIN THEIR OWN RIGHTS.

## Tax on Tea and Coffee.

For ourselves we have never been able to see why these articles were placed on the free list. It has been said that "every body drinks tea and coffee, and therefore these articles should not be taxed." Don't every body use salt? Then why should salt be taxed? Don't every body wear a shirt? Then why should cotton cloth be taxed? It seems to us that if either is to be free, it should be the shirt and the salt, on this principle. But because these articles are used by every body is the best reason why they should be moderately taxed, in order that every body should contribute his fair share of the taxes—and a very moderate duty on tea and coffee would yield a large amount of revenue without any one feeling it. The government now needs more revenue, to enable it to prosecute the war successfully, and it seems to us that any member of congress who votes against reasonable supplies to carry on the war, must act either from mistaken or unpatriotic motives. We are sorry to see an inclination on the part of some of the western members to embarrass the administration, merely because the President, at a time when every dollar in the treasury was needed for other purposes, would not consent that millions should be squandered upon (in many instances) worthless internal improvements. We hope they will think better of it and adopt a more manly and patriotic course.

We are not alone in our views respecting the propriety of taxing tea and coffee; nor is the opinion confined to one political party. The Hon. SALWA HALE of Keene, one of the most intelligent and liberal, as well as one of the most decided whigs in this State, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury last winter, says—

"If more revenue is needed, tea and coffee would bear a moderate duty. He is not aware why these articles should be exempt from duty."



## THE "ROUGH AND READY."

"The Union—it must be preserved."

CONCORD, SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1847.

### Principles of the Federal Party.

AS PROCLAIMED BY THEIR LEADERS.

"He (Gen. Taylor) raises babies for the market and makes merchandise of his fellow men! He has a hundred mothers, with or without their babes, for sale in the shambles. HE FURNISHES CROLE VIRGINS FOR THE 'HELLS' OF NEW ORLEANS, and riotous the ruins of souls for whom the Man of Sorrows died." George G. Fogg, Secretary of the State of New Hampshire, and Editor of the Independent Democrat.

"I have done all that I could the past two years to get the people of Great Britain to aid in bringing about the dissolution of the American Union, and Mr. Garrison is now doing the same."—Henry C. Wright, agent of the American abolitionists, now in England.

"I go for a dissolution of the Union if slavery be not abolished; but not now."—Daniel M. Christie, Federal member of the N. H. Legislature, from Dover.

"Our course is over the ruins of the American Church and the American Union."—Wendell Phillips, speaking for the abolitionists.

"But for the priestly profession in America, slavery had ere this been abolished."—Henry C. Wright, agent, &c.

"It would seem to be the part of political wisdom, to found government on property."—Dr. Daniel Webster, candidate of the federalist of N. H. for the Presidency.

"I regard the Mexican war as impolitic, unwise, uncalled for, unjust, cruel, and awful."—Gen. James Wilson, Federal candidate for Congress, and Lt. Col. of the N. H. volunteers.

"A war which had not only no mitigating circumstances, but is stamped all over with the blackness of darkness itself."—N. H. Statesman, leading Federal organ, edited by the State printer.

"Better, far better, that a hostile force should march from one end of our country to the other, scattering firebrands and arrows and death—better that our young men fall in their strength, and our old men go childless to the grave in a free country, than that the land of Washington and Jefferson be cursed forever by the demon of fathers and clowns."—Independent Democrat.

### Democratic Republican Ticket.

For Governor.

JARED W. WILLIAMS.

For Representatives to Congress.

- Dist. No. 1—BENNING W. JENNESS;  
2—CHARLES H. PEASELEE;  
3—JAMES MOULTON;  
4—MACE H. JOHNSON.

For Counsellors.

Rockingham—BENJAMIN JENNESS;  
Strafford—ZEBULON PEASE;  
Hillsborough—SAMUEL JONES;  
Cheshire—SAMUEL DINSMOORE;  
Grafton and Coos—ENOS FERRIN.

For Senators.

- Dist. No. 1—  
2—PERLEY ROBINSON;  
3—NOYES POOR;  
4—WILLIAM H. GAGE;  
5—JAMES DRAKE;  
6—CHARLES LANE;  
7—RALPH E. TENNEY;  
8—FREDERICK VOSE;  
9—FREDERICK BOYDEN;  
10—ASA PAGE;  
11—SYLVANUS HEWES;  
12—HARRY HIBBARD.

County Officers.

ROCKINGHAM—Josiah B. Wiggin, Register of Deeds; Josiah C. Eastman, County Treasurer; John Seammun, Sias Noble, Truo T. Locke, Road Commissioners.

STRAFFORD—Charles Young, Register of Deeds; Samuel P. Montgomery, County Treasurer; James Hilton, John Walker, Walter Durgin, Road Commissioners.

BELLEVUE—Nathaniel Elderly, Register of Deeds; Benjamin S. Tuttle, County Treasurer; Dan Woodman, Eleazer Davis, Richard Garland, Road Commissioners.

CARROLL—Loammi Hardy, Register of Deeds; Dudley Pike, County Treasurer; Reuben Smith, Jr., Samuel S. Parker, Daniel Wentworth, Road Commissioners.

MERRIMACK—George Jones, Register of Deeds; Charles Kowell, County Treasurer; Benjamin E. Harriman, John Woodbury, Jr., William R. Parker, Road Commissioners.

HILLSBOROUGH—Leonard M. Kimball, Register of Deeds; Peter Carlton, County Treasurer; Charles Stark, Martin Heald, David Curtis, Road Commissioners.

CHESHIRE—Joshua Wyman, Register of Deeds; John Foster, County Treasurer; Allen Slade, Abijah French, Carter Whitcomb, Road Commissioners.

SULLIVAN—Matthew Harvey, Register of Deeds; Moses F. Knowlton, County Treasurer; Daniel N. Adams, Oliver Booth, Pearly Fildes, Road Commissioners.

GRAFTON—Luke Aiken, Register of Deeds; Albert G. Cheney, County Treasurer; Isaac Ross, Darwin Forbes, Jedediah Buffum, Road Commissioners.

COOS—John W. Lovejoy, Register of Deeds; Oliver B. Howe, County Treasurer; Samuel Pondexter, Benjamin Whittemore, Harwood Pike, Road Commissioners.

**To New Subscribers.**—Not being able to furnish all the back numbers of this paper, (Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being entirely exhausted) the terms will be varied to new subscribers, so that they may receive them by paying in proportion to the price charged to original subscribers. That is, the eight numbers to be published—including this—will be furnished to subscribers, at the rate of eight for a dollar, and in like proportion for a larger number.

### Federalism of 1813 revived.

"No one is bound to enlist or volunteer in a war of invasion and conquest. Let every one keep aloof from this unrighteous, infamous, God-abhorred Mexican war, and it will soon come to an end. The prospect is, that the administration can get neither men or money to carry on an aggressive war much longer.—Thank the Lord for all that."—N. H. Statesman.

The foregoing extract is copied from the last number of the New Hampshire Statesman, the lineal descendant, and successor of the Concord Gazette, of the last war: and truly it may be said that it follows in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessor. Not with greater glee did the old Concord Gazette announce the surrender of Gen. Hull at Detroit, and which left the whole northern frontier a prey to the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the savages, than does the worthy successor of that treasonable federal paper announce "the prospect that the administration can get neither men nor money to carry on the war against Mexico." The Statesman "THANKS THE LORD" for this "prospect" of dishonor and disaster to his own country, in the same strain of demoniac exultation, which its predecessor sang "Te deums" at the surrender of Hull.

But supposing the Statesman's patriotic wishes ere to be fully realized, and its editor had the opportunity of thanking the Lord not for the "prospect," but for the fact, that the administration could get neither men nor money to carry on the war, what would be the consequences to the country?—Disgrace, disaster and dishonor. Our army in Mexico defeated and destroyed—portions of our own country overrun by a savage foe—our cities sacked and our citizens murdered! Without "men or money" to defend the country, all this and more must follow, and yet we have traitors among us, who can pray for this, and "THANK THE LORD" for such a "prospect." Such a pious aspiration during the war of the revolution, would have accommodated its author with a snug berth upon the branching limbs of the first oak by the way-side—and should it not now consign to eternal infamy him who breathes it? Let it be remembered that this blasphemous prayer is uttered through the leading organ of the party, holding the reins of power in a State which gave birth to a LANGDON and a STARK, and which hitherto has stood high among the shivalrous and patriotic. But oh, how fallen! Let the patriotic and the virtuous buckle on their armour, and with one determined effort hurl the traitor miscreants from the places they disgrace.

### "War for the extension of Slavery."

Upon no one subject has the democracy of New Hampshire been more wantonly misrepresented and traduced than upon the subject of slavery. Because the democratic party are determined to maintain the compromises of the constitution inviolate, and to leave the subject where the constitution left it, we have been accused of being in favour of slavery itself—when our whole course, from the time when the subject first began to be agitated to the present day, has given the lie in the most emphatic manner to the charge.

The termination of the revolutionary war left the States thirteen independent sovereignties, as independent of each other as they were of all the rest of the world, so far as the regulation of the internal policy of each was concerned. They thought it desirable to associate together for mutual protection and convenience, without in any manner surrendering their individual sovereignty. They agreed to certain terms of union, and the constitution was adopted. It guaranteed to each State its own local police, or rather it guaranteed that each should be let alone to manage its own local policy, whilst certain specified powers were granted to Congress to enable it to regulate the intercourse between the States and foreign governments, and between the States themselves. In some of the States slavery existed, and which institution had become interwoven in their social systems. This like all other matters of a local character was left to be regulated by the individual States where it existed—not to be meddled with by the general government nor interfered with by other States. These terms of the constitution the democracy of New Hampshire have rigidly adhered to and will forever do so.—But whilst they would preserve the terms of the original compact inviolate, they have never deemed that the constitution imposed upon them any obligation to go for the extension of slavery beyond its original limits; nor did they deem that the constitution prohibited them from doing so, when a paramount object was to be obtained. Texas, was a slave country, and would have remained so, whether admitted into the union or not; and the only question was, whether we should receive her into the union as she was (for we could have her on no other terms) or let her slip into

the hands of Great Britain. We did right to receive her, and future generations will look back upon the acquisition of Texas, as one far more important and beneficial to this country than the acquisition of Louisiana. But we are not left to any such alternative in regard to any territory which has or may be acquired of Mexico in this war, and however falsely we may be charged, no democrat in New Hampshire is in favor of extending slavery there. For ourselves, we hope that not a rod of the territory which we have conquered, or which we may yet conquer in this war, either in California, New Mexico or Mexico proper, will ever be surrendered—and whilst we would insist on retaining it all, we would as strenuously insist that slavery shall find no resting place there.

The editor of the Independent Democrat, publishes in his last paper, the report of a committee, and the action of the New Hampshire legislature upon the Missouri question, in 1820, and for what purpose? Why it would appear from the editor's comments, to prove that the democratic party had changed ground upon the question of slavery. IT PROVES DIRECTLY THE REVERSE. The resolutions of the Legislature which embody the Spirit of the Report, are as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the right, in admitting new States into the Union, to prescribe the prohibition of slavery, as one of the conditions, on which such State shall be admitted:

"That in the case of Missouri, to which, by the Preamble and Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, the attention of this Legislature has been called, that right remained in full force, unimpaired either by the treaty under which that territory was acquired, or any subsequent acts of the General Government:

"That in the opinion of this Legislature, the existence of slavery within the United States is a great moral as well as political evil, the toleration of which can be justified by necessity alone, and that the further extension of it ought to be prevented, by the due exercise of the power vested in the General Government."

We defy the editor of the Independent Democrat to point us to that democrat in good standing with the party in this State, who does not now subscribe to the doctrine of these resolutions to the fullest extent—to that democrat who does not view slavery "as a great moral as well as a political evil," and who does not insist that Congress, in admitting new States into the Union, possesses the right of prohibiting slavery? He cannot point to that man. He may find many who would deprecate a continual agitation of this subject, for mischievous purposes, but not one who does not go the whole length and breadth of the resolutions passed by the Legislature in 1820. Does he desire PROOF of this? let him look at the votes of our members of Congress on the Wilmot proviso last winter, and to the resolution of the democratic Mass Convention held in Concord last October. That convention

"Resolved, That we approve of the vote of our Representatives in Congress in favor of Mr. Wilmot's amendment to prohibit slavery in any territory that may be acquired in Mexico."

Let him also read the resolution which passed unanimously at the Merrimack County democratic convention last week:

"Resolved, That we approve of the vote of our Representatives in Congress in favor of Mr. Wilmot's amendment to prohibit slavery in any territory that may be acquired in Mexico; and should a similar proposition come up at the present session of congress, we expect to see our Representatives take the same stand, and exert their influence to prohibit slavery in any territory that may be acquired of Mexico in the present war."

The Fourth Congressional Convention held at Haverhill on the 7th of January inst., passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the charge against the administration, that the war is waged for the extension of slavery, is false—and that the recent vote of the present democratic majority in the House of Representatives in favor of prohibiting slavery in the territory to be acquired from Mexico, is a sufficient refutation of this oft-repeated charge of our allied enemies."

The First Congressional Convention held at Exeter on the 10th of December last, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we approve the vote of our Representatives in Congress in favor of Mr. Wilmot's amendment."

Does not all this go to prove beyond contra-

diction, that the DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE stand precisely on the platform laid down by the democratic Legislature of 1820? And yet we hear the continued outcry against the democratic party of "pro-slavery," and waging a war against Mexico, "to extend the area of slavery." THE CHARGE IS FALSE.

Does federalism propose to rend the bond of the Union, by an attempt to abolish slavery in States where it exists? Does it indeed pretend that federalism can go any farther than democracy in lessening this great evil without a violation of the constitution? Both can go as far as the constitution permits but not a step farther. Let Birney himself be elected President of the United States, (which God forbid) and before he enters upon or can enter upon his duties, he must first SWEAR THAT HE WILL MAINTAIN THE CONSTITUTION INVIOLEATE. He can do no more towards abolishing slavery than can Calhoun. What inducement is there then for any man to enlist under the banner of abolitionism which in this State is the banner of federalism undisguised? He can assist federalism to prostrate the democracy, and make our own people slaves to soulless corporations—but towards the abolition of negro slavery—nothing. "He that hath ears to hear let him hear," AND TAKE HEED THAT HE BE NOT DECEIVED.

### Landaff Wide Awake!

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Landaff on the 5th of January, which was addressed in an eloquent and convincing manner by Hon. HARRY HIBBARD. RUFUS NOYES and JONATHAN BROWN, Esquires, also addressed the meeting. The latter gentleman, who for many years was a member of the legislature, and who for a year or two past has acted with the "independents," and was the candidate of that party for Commissioner last year, was very severe upon the manner in which the affairs of the State government had been managed since the federal allies came into power, especially in regard to corporations. He said Gen. Colby was the very last man he should have supported for Governor, and by his happy and excentric comparisons, drew forth bursts of applause from the audience. We bid the old veteran a hearty welcome, back among his friends—the friends of the country. The resolutions are of the most spirited character, and such as show that old Landaff is coming up to the work stronger than ever. On account of the limited room in our columns, we trust that our friends there will excuse us from publishing their official proceedings, which they have done us the honor to request; and which we should be very glad to do but for that cause.

### The "allies" of the federalists.

We last week published the horrid particulars of the murder of two young Americans, near Monterey, in California, by a party of Mexicans under an officer named Padilla. We now republish the particulars of another murder committed by a party of Mexicans last May, accompanied by circumstances even more revolting and horrid, than that we gave an account of last week. By these it will be seen for what demons in human shape, the opposition to the government, are endeavoring to enlist the sympathies of our people.

From the Galveston News, 30th May.

The steamship Sea had just arrived from Brazos Santiago.—Some of the persons connected with the army from St. Joseph's Island and Corpus Christi, on board the Sea, were MacClester, Lieut. Humphreys and Mr. Rodgers, all of whom were supposed to have been killed. The former, indeed, was severely wounded and supposed to be dead by the Mexicans. To this circumstance he owes his escape. He was subsequently found in the chapel and taken to Matamoras, where he was well treated and recovered from his wounds. Mr. Rodgers accompanied with fifteen men, two women and one child, started from Corpus Christi for Point Isabel on the second or third instant. They arrived at the Little Colorado a day or two before the battle of the 8th, where they were surprised by a company of Mexican Rancheros (cavalry,) and being overcome by superior numbers, they were compelled to surrender on a promise of being treated as prisoners of war. As soon however, as they delivered up their arms they were tied four together, stripped of their clothing and robbed of all their money, of which they had a considerable amount.

Having been closely bound without power of resistance, their throats were cut with a large knife by a person apparently employed for the purpose, the women having previously suffered dishonor. In this massacre Rodgers saw his father and a brother butchered before his eyes, before his own turn came; and his escape was owing to the fact that when the wound upon his throat was not fatal, he had the presence of mind to feign himself dead, and was with all the balance thrown into the Colorado. He managed to swim to the upper side of the



river.—From there he subsequently made his way to the Rio Grande, was taken prisoner and sent to the hospital at Matamoros. He was subsequently exchanged for Mexican prisoners.

ANOTHER.—Capt. Fremont, in his letter to Col. Benton, dated July 25, detailing his operations in California, says:

"The Californians [Mexicans] had announced their intention to defeat our people without firing a gun! to beat out their brains with their 'lapaderos.' They were led to use this expression from the circumstance that a few days previous they had captured two of our men, (an express) and after wounding, had bound them to trees and cut them to pieces whilst alive, with an exaggeration of cruelty, which no Indian would be capable of."

ANOTHER.

The Californian, a Monterey paper, of Sept. 12, gives the following horrid account of the murder committed by a party of Mexicans, under one Padilla, on two young men, Mr. Cowrie and Mr. Fowler:—

"The party after keeping the prisoners a day or two, tied them to trees, then stoned them, one of them had his jaws broken, a riot (rope) was made fast to the broken bone and the jaw dragged out! They were then cut up, a small piece at a time, and the pieces thrown at them, or crammed in their throats, and they were eventually despatched by cutting out their bowels."

The fact that a Mexican woman was unfortunately killed by a random shot during the battle of Monterey, has served for many a text on which federal preachers have founded their anathemas against the administration for carrying on this Mexican war—and so pathetic was that prince of demagogues, John P. Hale, upon this subject, that he actually caused a kind-hearted lady at Pembroke to shed a profusion of tears. But John P. Hale's sympathies, like the sympathies of those who follow him, are all Mexican. He has none for his own countrymen. The murder of two American women, who were first brutally violated, their throats cut, and their bodies thrown into the Rio Grande—the mutilation and murder of their sixteen male companions, calls forth none of his kind feelings. He can read the account of the two young Americans, who were stripped of their clothes, tied to trees, and cut to pieces with knives, unmoved. And even of those other two Americans, after they had surrendered as prisoners of war, tied to trees and first stoned—then their jaws dragged out—their own flesh crammed down their throats, and their bowels torn out, with the utmost complacency. All this he can look upon with the most heartless indifference. The "poor Mexicans" engross all his sympathies. Shall such a demagogue traitor be countenanced in a community of patriotic and honest men?

### Political Abolition.

When William Lloyd Garrison first announced the object he had in view in agitating the question of abolition, men were startled at the bold avowal that he was laboring to effect a dissolution of the Union; but Garrison is not now the only fanatic who is anxious to bring about a result fraught with such incalculable evils. Daniel M. Christie and his co-laborers—the political abolitionists—are engaged in the same cause, urging on Garrison to the consummation of his hellish purpose.

During the last session of the legislature, Christie in a speech delivered in the Representatives' Hall, said, "I for one shall be willing to sever the bond and rend asunder the strong ties of the constitution of our Union," and this infamous and treasonable sentiment met with a hearty response from the whole allied army, who by a base system of bargaining and corruption, had obtained the control of the State.

When such sentiments are boldly put forth, it is time for the people to awake to the importance of the issue presented. There is no disguising the fact, that under the pretence of effecting the emancipation of the slave, the object of abolitionism is no more nor less than the dissolution of the Union.

This object is, in many places, and by many abolitionists, boldly acknowledged. But here, in New Hampshire, our political abolitionists, while endeavoring to bring about the same object, have less honesty than their brethren in other States, and are continually prating about their attachment to the constitution and the Union—at the same time they are continually advocating the doctrines of Garrison.

Below are two resolutions, adopted a year or two since by a general convention of the anti-slavery society of New York, held at Utica. Let any one read them, and they will be at no loss to know what are the designs of political abolitionists:

"Resolved, That fourteen years of warfare against the slave power has convinced us that every act done in support of the American Union, rivets the chain of the slave—that the only exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be

over the ruins of the present American Church, and the grave of the present Union."

"Resolved, That the abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of their agitation, to DISSOLVE the American Union."

The above resolutions speak plainly the sentiments of political abolitionists; they are the sentiments and doctrines of the leading political abolitionists of this State. Talk with any leading abolitionist, and when his arguments are refuted, he will, in the language of Daniel M. Christie, exclaim, "I for one shall be willing to sever the bond and rend asunder the strong ties of the Constitution of our Union."

The abolitionists have raised their standard of "EMANCIPATION OR THE SEPARATION OF THE STATES." Freemen of New Hampshire, are you prepared to enlist under such a banner? If not, arouse! awake!—prepare for the approaching contest. At the ballot box rebuke these enemies to the country—these plotters for a dissolution of the Union, and by your votes teach them that New Hampshire is now, as ever, for the Union, and that her people "frown indignantly upon any attempts to alienate one portion of the country from the other."

LANGDON.

### The Heroine of Tampico.

It was mentioned, in the accounts of the capture of Tampico, that an important part had been played in that affair by Mrs. Ann Chase, wife of the American consul residing there. It appears that Mrs. C. has written a letter to a friend in New Orleans, describing her action in the matter, and this letter we give below:—

"Tampico, Dec. 14, 1846.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND—A great change has come over the spirit of my dream—at least within the last month—so that I almost doubt the evidence of my own senses, we having at this moment some twenty sail of vessels in the river Panuco—steamers passing and repassing, the sight of which pays me in part, for my six months' solitude and suffering. I am not a believer in Purgatory, but I think I have passed through that ordeal by residing in an enemy's country alone, not only hostile in feeling, but subtle and unprincipled.

My dear friend, I scarcely know how to reply to your friendly solicitude toward me and mine especially. In beginning my imperfect narrative, one great misfortune seems to accompany me—my pen can never keep pace with my feelings. You will have been aware of Mr. Chase's expulsion, agreeably to the decree of the 12th of May last, and in compliance with that act he had only twenty-four hours notice to embark, or eight days to retire twenty leagues into the interior. He prudently chose the former, and embarked forthwith on board the St. Mary's, the blockading vessel off the bar of Tampico, leaving some eighty thousand dollars in his store with no other protection than such as I could afford, and, in accordance with the true spirit of Mexican chivalry, commenced robbing me. In fact my annoyances were so numerous that I cannot give you them in detail, but merely sketch an outline, knowing the sympathy you feel for my perilous condition in this new drama.

In the next place, Inex de Primera Instancia, by order of the commanding general, passed me a notice that my privilege ceased as the wife of the American consul, and my store must be closed. I replied to him in the most decisive manner, that I was not only his wife, but also his constituted agent. In addition to this I was a British subject, and, as such, neither the judge nor the general could deprive me of my natural rights, as the English law admitted of no alienation—stating that any infraction of its prerogative would be hastily chastised by that government; and in confirmation of my assertion, referred the learned Inex to the law of nations.

Thus defeated and exasperated, I was not allowed to send an open note to my husband, then off the bar. But thank God, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. He directed me, and I concerted a plan which again defeated their hostile purpose, and sent by stratagem, nine letters in eight weeks, and through the same means received replies. But those things were making daily inroads upon my health and spirits, which I most carefully concealed from my good husband, knowing the intensity of his feelings for his government, and particularly for my welfare.

In the meantime drew a plan of the city and river, and had it sent to Com. Connor and Capt. McCluney, of the John Adams, with a correct description of all the forts, the number of guns, a list of the troops and how they were posted, and every political movement, so that through Mr. Chase, and his agent, they knew every important movement in this section of the country.

They abused and insulted the American name and nation to such an extent that it often caused me to retire and pray God for the day of retribution.—With the exception of my faithful Amelia, I had but little human sympathy, as all the English influence was against our national cause.

I am, perhaps, a little proud, but I will know the sensitive heart to whom these lines are addressed, and so continue. I daily watched, not very Christian like, for the moment of retaliation, hoping to be able, although alone in the combat, to "square accounts" with my fierce debtors; and, if possible, place myself and party on the credit side of this entangled account.

Santa Anna recommended to the government of Mexico the confiscation of all American property in order to carry on the war, and that all Americans residing in this country should be made prisoners of war, as a fatal stroke to those usurping pirates—the gentle name generally applied to them—and that this garrison should be reinforced with some 3000 more troops. When I read this article in one of the flaming periodicals, it was rather gratifying to my isolated condition. I determined, however, upon the old Roman motto—

"Who would be free himself must strike the blow."

Or in other words, my case was at best helpless, and now even desperate, and required a desperate remedy.

Two spies came daily to my house, always under the guise of friendship; and on one occasion, one of the wretches believing that I was possessed of items concerning the American movements, I represented

to him that 30,000 troops were to join Gen. Taylor at Matamoros, 30,000 more had been despatched to capture San Juan, &c., and closed with remarking that I would be compelled to close my house within a day or two, as a force of 25,000 to 30,000 troops were coming against this place—which bit of romance so frightened my poor Amelia, that she tho't the General here would call me to account for it.

Next day I had a call from the captain of the port who wished to know the truth, and inquired if Mr. Chase had written to me to that effect; and soon after some other of the high functionaries discovered me to be an important character in their daily rounds. In a conversation with the father-in-law of the general, I recommended to him an early retreat, as the wisest course to be taken; and that same night a private post was despatched to San Luis Potosi upon the strength of the information so received through me; the town of Tampico was ordered to be vacated on the appearance of this large force off the bar; scouts were sent in every direction to procure mules, &c., for the conveyance of property to the interior, and two schooner loads were shipped to the city of Panuco; six hundred stand of arms were sunk, the cannon were removed from the fort, and the troops evacuated the place.

I then despatched to Com. Connor an account of the state of things, and in triplicate to Havana, under different covers to my husband, urging his return forthwith. These were sent by an agent who supposed them mere letters conveying a wish to my husband to meet me at Vera Cruz, to accompany me to Havana. I spent a restless night and morning, but it has certainly brought its reward. My letter to the Commodore was dated Oct. 23d; he received it Oct. 27, and immediately called a meeting of his senior officers, and laid my despatch before them. It had due weight. Provisions were brought from point Isabel and distributed among the squadron, and on the 12th of Nov. they left Isla Verde, and on the morning of the 14th hove in sight, twelve sail off the bay of Tampico. I was so confident of the coming of the squadron, that in anticipation of their coming I had a flag staff made one week previous, and had it erected upon the house top, in order to raise the first American flag hoisted as a right over Tampico.

On my first sight of the fleet, my pent-up feelings gave way, and I wept as a child for joy, seeing that God had brought deliverance to the captives, and in anticipation of soon seeing the object of my affection, and also in gratitude to Him who is mighty to save, and that my feeble efforts had wrought so strangely in our national welfare. Here I must pause and say I cannot pretend to describe my feelings at that time. Fortitude seemed to give way, and in the midst of this emotion, I again saw the squadron nearing the bar, the boats manned and the line passing, (they standing their own pilots over that intricate passage,) and the broad pennant flying at two mast-heads—the blue and red. My faithful Amelia and myself ran to Mr. Chase's office, and in solitude offered a prayer, then pulled the flag down and alone rushed to the house-top. I carried it up and tied it on the line with my own hands, and we—Amelia, myself and Mr. Uder—hoisted it, myself giving the first pull. Thus we defied the whole town of Tampico. I sent for some of the Americans, but not one possessed courage or national spirit enough to lend a hand.

In thirty minutes the ayuntamiento called upon me and ordered me to haul it down. I replied it was raised as a right of protection. They said I had no such right. I rejoined that it was a matter of opinion in which we could not agree. They said it was a burlesque upon their nation—a lady taking the city—and what would the supreme government of Mexico say? I replied very laconically, "Quien sabe?" and offered them wine under the new banner. They threatened the house. I ran to its top, and asked Mr. Uder if he would stand by me. He replied "Yes." "Then" said I, "the flag must remain, or all of us sent over the house-top, as I shall never pull it down, or suffer any Mexican to sully it by his touch."

I had been robbed, my store entered and pillaged of more than two thousand dollars in the dead of the night; and when the regiment of Puebla entered this city, they entered my store and carried off goods, and I had no redress and still less sympathy; and though alone, the God of the just was my captain general, and I had nothing to fear from all Mexico. And now the hour of my redemption was at hand. I expected that they would either fire upon or storm the house. I rested with my right arm round the flag staff, the banner waving in majestic beauty, and the squadron nearing the city, where they saw the flag. It was like lightning to pilgrims to know from whence it came, but soon the officers saw two female forms standing by it, and gave three cheers in front of the city, and then came to my house, which had been some nearly six months as it proscribed by some crime or plague, and my fault was that of being the wife of an American. Com. Perry and the municipal authorities came to my house on arrival, also Com. Connor. My despatches have been sent to the State Department, and I have letters of thanks from the officers commanding, who have changed the name of Fort Libertad to Fort Ann, in compliment to me. They arrived on the 16th. Forty-eight hours after, came Mr. Chase, crowning all my happiness.

You very kindly inquire if the existing war has injured us in a pecuniary point. It has very materially—but that loss has not in the least allowed my spirits to flag. My trust is in Him who can withhold and bestow. We have suffered in mind, in person, and in pocket, but with feelings of interest toward our beloved country and duty to the cause, and like the widow I was willing to contribute my mite for the honor of the country he had so long represented, and as a dutiful wife to follow him in weal or woe, according to the pressures of misfortune, and in impending danger, even the bleak blast of adversity should not chill my ardor in following his advice and his cause, and trust to God.

We will lose nearly one-half of our stock of goods. No doubt the United States government will indemnify Mr. Chase at a future day.

Our house will be turned into a garrison, and three field pieces will be placed upon it. I am willing to stand by my husband at a gun until we both die or are victors.

I have been trying to keep a journal of the beauties of the drama, in rather a rough form, and may place it in your hands at a future day.

Nobody hates the democracy like those who have once joined them from interest, and, failing to win either respect or office, return to the federalism that was their mother's milk. Such persons make the meanest assailants, and their baseness often surprises the public.—Boston Post.

### Allenstown Wide Awake.

The democrats of Allenstown and that part of Pembroke adjacent, held a grand meeting at the Allenstown meeting house, last Tuesday evening. DANIEL BATCHELDER, Esq., presided, and Capt. ALBERT J. PEARSONS was secretary. The meeting was opened by a fervent, eloquent, patriotic and most appropriate prayer, by Rev. Mr. COGSWELL. He prayed that our beloved country might be preserved from foes within and foes without; that democracy and truth might prevail; that the God of battles would crown with complete success the efforts of our armies in Mexico; that our brave army might go on from conquering to conquer, and that the war might soon be terminated by an honorable peace.—We have seldom heard a more eloquent and patriotic aspiration uttered in the true fervor of a patriotic heart, and it reminded us of the good old days when patriotism and love of country were deemed christian virtues, and when it was not thought unbecoming a "moral and religious people to pray for the success of our arms."

Hon. CYRUS BARTON then addressed the meeting for about an hour. He reviewed the history of the causes of the Mexican war, and showed that so far from being a war of aggression on our part, it was one in which the administration had been forced in self-defence. That the first hostile act of this government was to chastise and repel an invasion of our soil by the Mexican army. He also spoke of the annexation of Texas: showed the right which Texas, as an independent nation, acknowledged as such by the principal powers of the world, had to annex herself to this Union, and that the act of receiving her could be no more a cause of war against us, than was the acknowledgement of her independence a cause of war against France or England. He also showed that the Rio Grande was the true western boundary of Texas, acknowledged as such from the time of the purchase of Louisiana, until the time when the American army was ordered from the Nueces to that river, and that Mexico to this day claims the territory of Texas on this side of the Nueces, as well as on the other. He then alluded to the unparalleled success of our arms, the great extent of territory conquered from the enemy during the brief space since the commencement of hostilities, and the moral effect which this manifestation of the great resources and power of our country, was calculated to produce upon the world in our favor. He alluded to a statement made by John P. Hale at Pembroke last week, that the war had already cost the country fifty nine millions of dollars, and proved the utter falsity of the assertion, by showing from official documents that it had cost scarcely a fifth part of that sum; and further showed from the estimate of the Secretary of the treasury, that should the war continue until June 1848, an additional loan of twenty-three millions of dollars only will be required, keeping all the time a surplus in the treasury of four millions of dollars. He alluded to the position which the democratic party of this State have ever occupied upon the question of slavery, and proved, by reading the resolutions passed by the legislature in 1820, and by a reference to the recent action of the democratic party in their conventions, that the party has never changed its position. He then alluded to the affecting manner in which John P. Hale had told the story of the poor Mexican woman, accidentally killed at the battle of Monterey, and proceeded to read several instances of the wonton barbarity and unheard of cruelty exercised by the Mexicans towards prisoners of war, such as dishonoring women and then cutting their throats, tying prisoners to trees, dragging out their jaws, disemboweling them, &c., and asked where was the sympathies of that gentleman for these unfortunate men and women of his own country?—Col. Barton closed his address by a fervent appeal to the democracy to do its whole duty at the coming election, expressing his firm convictions that their efforts would be crowned with complete success.

Hon. THOMAS P. TREADWELL next addressed the meeting in his usual forcible and energetic style of eloquence. He reviewed the proceedings of the allied legislature of last June, and showed that the most perfect union of purpose and action existed between the three wings of the federal party—their bay



gain by which the independents received most of the offices, whilst the measures were all such as the federal party desired. He referred to the bird law for the protection of crows and hawks—to the destruction of the militia in a time of war—taking from future legislatures the right to "alter, amend or repeal" acts of incorporation, and referred to the monstrous and unheard of grants, which in some instances had been made, and the manner in which a petition for the right of suffrage had been entertained and postponed to the next session of the legislature. He was here interrupted by Mr. Jacob H. Ela, formerly one of the editors of the Statesman, and now an independent democrat, and the agent of Fogg's paper. Mr. Treadwell replied to him in terms of the most withering sarcasm, and put to flight the flimsy arguments which Mr. E. had raised in defence of his Mexican allies. Mr. T. then proceeded with his remarks, and made a most eloquent and able appeal to the audience to be unwearied in their efforts to defeat the machinations of our unscrupulous opponents and place the democratic party in its true position—the ascendancy in the State. He was repeatedly interrupted during the course of his remarks, with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. W. C. PRESCOTT of Concord, was then called on, and addressed the meeting in a series of well timed and pertinent remarks, expressed in a beautiful style of oratory, and was listened to for about half an hour by the delighted audience, whose attention he wholly engrossed. Mr. Prescott is a young gentleman who gives promise of taking a high stand with the democracy of our State.

Mr. Wm. P. HILL and Col. WHITTEMORE, also, had occasion to participate ably in the debate elicited by the interruption caused by the interference of Secretary Fogg's emissary, the latter gentleman being prevented from going into a general discussion of the principles involved in the present controversy, by the lateness of the hour. Spirited resolutions, introduced by E. S. MORRIS, Esq., were then passed, and the meeting adjourned, full of enthusiastic hope, determined to do their full share to redeem the State at the coming election.

For the "Rough and Ready."  
North Conway, Dec. 21, 1846.

Mr. Osgood,—Dear Sir: I have never habituated myself to scribbling for newspapers, contenting myself to a retired life, by submitting the arduous task of managing the affairs of government to those who delight in it. I should still remain silent but for the hazardous position in which factious and political renegades are striving with might and main to prostrate that democratic faith and political position maintained for past years, and sanctioned by a large and respectable majority of the honored people of our State, whom the infernal engine of Halemism, printed at Concord, N. H., known as, or assuming to itself, the title of *Independent Democrat*, now denounces as "Dough Faces." Ah, then, dough faces are we? We, the people, Sir, have yet some understanding of our rights? We have yet some knowledge of our political rights, and these rights and this knowledge will be manifested in the coming State political contest we are about to enter, and shew that great man of wisdom, if we have dough faces we have not dough heads, though great the manifestation when the people of the State consented to give their suffrages to J. P. Hale for a high and honorable station in the councils of our nation, and for which we now receive this severe rebuke and bandied only in return with the epithet of dough faces!! Insulting!! What can, shall or ought we to do? Shall we meet Hale in sound argument, in logical reasoning, or in the spirit of ridicule he manifests. I think both, and fulfil the scriptural demand, "Answer a fool according to his folly."

The appellation of dough faces is all we get from Hale, and much as we ever received for the favors the democracy of this State bestowed on him; and the dough faces of this State will soon give him to understand their faces are getting hard baked in the oven of sad experience, and will meet the doughboy soon in that spirit of rebuke his temerity demands. Who does Jack call dough faces? All, I suppose, who will not renounce their principles in subservience to his will, and bow in humble submission to his majesty's dictation. Unquestionably the whigs, the old whigs, will patiently and kindly endure these vile epithets, since they rightly understand they are to reap the harvest, and gather in store the product that might chance be the result of the division, it is now Jack's highest glory to produce. He is a sort of jackall, lion's provider,—and after having gathered all the game his stratagems may ensnare, himself is destined to become a prey to the monkish rapacity of the brutish beasts. Mark that, and the dough faces which are a majority of the Granite State will see it. CARROLL.

From the N. H. Patriot.

#### ANOTHER TRICK EXPOSED.

We are pleased to publish the following communications, as they not only expose another petty fraud of the Hale-demagogues, but they will effectually put a stop to the rumors, so industriously circulated by the travelling vagabond agents of Halemism, that the signers of them have deserted the Democratic party. The position of these gentlemen has been well understood here; all who took the trouble to enquire have been satisfied that they were, where they ever have been, with the Democratic party. They have attended our meetings and been sent as delegates to our conventions, since Mr. Barstow's address here. Such being the fact, and knowing that every body here was well aware that these gentlemen were with us as heartily as ever, the slander-bearers of Halemism have been industriously but secretly at work, in other towns, spreading the report that these well-known Democrats had deserted the Democratic party and joined Halemism; and in proof of it have pointed to their names appended to the invitation to Mr. Barstow. As these gentlemen are known to have been among the leading men of the Democratic party in this town, having been officers and candidates for office, it was thought, by the vagabond tale-bearers of the "allies," that the report that they had abandoned the democratic party would aid the corrupt cause of federalism. Therefore they circulated it, as they were hired and instructed to do, in their vagrant wanderings, altho' they knew it was totally false. But these false rumors having at length returned to their starting point, these gentlemen were surprised to learn that such libels upon them have been in circulation; and they therefore seize the first opportunity to put their veto upon them.

The communications below are frank and explicit. The signers give their reasons for inviting Mr. Barstow; they heard his speech; they found that, even by his own account of the matter, he has no reasonable cause for complaint against the Democratic party, except that they would not give him office; and they will give no countenance to Halemism or Barstowism or federalism. They have taken an upright and honorable course in thus publicly contradicting this false report; and would have done it sooner, probably, if they had been aware that it was being circulated to the injury of the Democratic party.

As to the other signers of the letter to Mr. Barstow, we are assured that all of them who voted our ticket last year, with one exception, will vote it this year.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned were of the ten citizens of Concord, who extended the invitation to Mr. Barstow to deliver an address here in December last. We did so because we did not believe that Mr. Barstow had a fair opportunity to vindicate his resolutions at the Democratic Mass Convention. In signing that invitation, however, we had no intention of giving "aid" or "comfort" to the federal party; but shall, at the coming election, do all we can, in our humble way, to aid and assist the democratic party to gain a complete political victory over its combined enemies. We shall, as we always have done, give our hearty support to the democratic party.

J. C. CARTER,  
JEREMIAH FOWLER.

Concord, Jan. 15, 1847.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

On the invitation of ten citizens of this town, George Barstow, Esq., of Manchester, delivered an address here in December last. We signed the invitation to Mr. Barstow for the purpose of hearing him defend his resolutions, and of understanding the grounds which he intended to take. We have satisfied ourselves from his proceedings since that meeting, that his object was to injure the democratic cause and to oppose its measures.

Because our names were on that invitation, it has been reported by the enemies of the democratic party, that we intended to desert and oppose the democratic cause. Hearing such reports, we deem it our duty to state, that we shall support the democratic ticket, and give whatever influence we may have, to aid the success of the democratic party in the approaching election. We will not lend our aid to men who denounce their country and defend its enemies in time of war. We are opposed to slavery, but cannot perceive how we should aid the slave by casting our votes for federal candidates, or for third party candidates who will unite with the federal party on federal measures and in the election of federal candidates, as was the case at the last session of the Legislature.

JOSEPH FRENCH,  
JOHN L. TALLANT,  
JOHN P. JOHNSON.

Concord, Jan. 18, 1847.

For the "Rough and Ready."

Mr. Rough and Ready,—Dear Sir: Your campaign paper excites quite a fluttering among the allies in this region. It is just the thing to alarm and rouse the democracy. The honest portion of the allies, who have heretofore been democrats, and have been induced to act with the self-styled independents, are now seeing their error, and are not disposed to be again turned over to the federal party, as they were last June, to help make another federal victory.

By the way, the State Secretary is doing good service to our cause; his weekly editorials are perfectly disgusting to the decent portion of his readers—that paragraph, relating to the brave old Gen. Taylor, was a good one, and went far to show the character of his dirty sheet. Can't you stir him up a little more and keep him roaring?—One or two more such indications of insanity in the Secretary and his adversary-disposing party will leave him to sink beyond the power of resuscitation. They are not all lost to decency—they have some sparks of the fire of 1812 and 15' yet burning upon the altar of their patriotism.

The *Independent* is, if possible, more reckless as to truth and decency than the *True Whig*, although the scum and froth of both smell somewhat as having been thrown up from the same pit. I have one word of caution to the allies. Keep cool, gentlemen, for you are destined to as sound a drubbing on the ninth of March as your friends had at Monterey, or else the cap on my head forbodes no storm.

CHOCORUA.

January 8, 1847.

#### California Expedition.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The brig Reindeer, Capt. E. G. Windsor, arrived here last evening from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 26th of November. All the vessels of the California Expedition under Col. Stevenson, had arrived safe at Rio, viz: U. S. transport ships Susan Drew, Loo Choo and Thomas H. Perkins, with the U. S. ship of war Preble. The officers and crew were all in good health. The expedition would sail in a few days for its destination.

By its arrival we have the particulars of an unfortunate misunderstanding between the U. S. minister at Rio and the Brazilian government, which threatens to disturb our amicable relations with that power. The difficulty originated in the arrest of two men from the U. S. ship Columbia, who were on shore while the vessel was at anchor in the harbor of Rio. The men got intoxicated, and while proceeding through the streets to go on board were placed under arrest and conveyed to prison. Lieut. Davis of the Columbia, was on shore with the men; being at some distance at the time of their arrest, he followed, calling on them to accompany him. Before he got up, they were taken into the fort. On arriving at the fort, he drew his sword in evidence of his authority as an officer of the United States, and demanded their release. The guards then beckoned him to come in, and supposing them desirous of having an interview with him in relation to the men, he did so, but immediately found himself and his men prisoners.

Mr. Wise, the United States minister, being apprised of the occurrence by Commodore Rosseau, of the Columbia, opened a correspondence with the Brazilian government, demanding their release. The reply being deemed unsatisfactory, was answered by another communication from the minister, informing them that the Columbia would open her batteries upon the city in two hours, if Lieut. Davis and the men were not released within that time. The Lieut. was promptly released, but the men were detained under a plea that being found intoxicated in the streets, they were amenable to punishment by the civil authorities. Further correspondence ensued, the men still remaining in custody.

A day or two after this occurrence, the emperor's youngest child, the infant Isabella, was christened, the ceremonies being honored by salutes from vessels of war, and the illumination of the dwellings of the foreign ministers. The *fete* lasted a whole week. But Commodore Rosseau and Mr. Wise declined to join in any ceremonies of this character, until full reparation had been made for the insult offered to their country. The authorities requested the commodore to fire a salute, which he declined doing. Mr. Wise and the other Americans did not illuminate their dwellings, and have consequently been subject to repeated insults. The son of the consul was assaulted in the streets, and seriously wounded.

The subject was taken up in the national parliament, then in session. The house of commons passed a bill requesting the withdrawal of Mr. Wise, but the upper house rejected it, and the commons tendered their resignation in a body. Thus the affair rested at last, the men being still in prison. During the excitement at Rio, the California boys arrived and resolved to have an opposition christening of one of our American sovereigns, two of whom were born on the passage. A splendid silver cup was provided as a present for the young volunteer, whom the chaplain duly christened *Alto California*. Col. Stevenson stood godfather on the occasion. All the officers of the ships and many of the Americans were present. It was a splendid affair, and operated as a bit to the Brazilians, who were somewhat astonished at the American volunteers leaving their homes in such numbers to go half round the world. The volunteers were allowed full privileges on shore, but there had not been a single desertion. Col. Stevenson made a speech to them in relation to the difficulties, and every man expressed his readiness to join in storming the city of Rio, if necessary to sustain the honor of their country's flag.

Capt. James M. Turner of the California volunteers, arrived last night in the Reindeer, as bearer of despatches from the U. S. minister at Brazil, and will proceed this morning to Washington.

War had not yet broken out between Brazil and the Argentine republic, but was daily expected.—Brazil had ordered a large force to the Argentine frontier.—N. Y. Sun.

TEMPERANCE.—A "Division of the Sons of Temperance" was instituted in this town last week. Its object, we believe, is for the relief and benefit of its members when sick, and for the promotion of the cause of temperance.

#### Still they Come.

In another paragraph we have mentioned that the veteran JONATHAN BROWNSON, Esq., of Landaff, last year the "Independent" candidate for councillor for Grafton district, had renounced that dishonest faction. The last Haverhill Republican contains the renunciation of another independent of that town, Mr. G. W. CLEMENT, who gives a column of excellent reasons why he will go no longer with that party. We regret that our limits will not permit us to publish the whole article. The following is the concluding paragraph:

"I cannot, with strict integrity, cast my vote for him, [Col. Berry.] while it goes virtually to elect a man, whose heart is so insensible to the wrongs and woes of his fellowmen, as to exclaim, as in the case of the lamented Torrey, that 'he did not care if he did rot in prison.' On the whole, if the ideas of March come, and if permitted to be at the polls, I shall go for Col. Williams. G. W. CLEMENT. Landaff, Jan. 13, 1847.

MORE BACKING OUT.—So disgusted have become very many of the honest rank and file of the federal party, with the wholesale denunciation of their own country, and their open advocacy of the cause of the enemy, by the leaders of that party, that they declare they will not countenance such a course. We see by the *Dover Enquirer*, that many of the young federalists of that town, have formed themselves into an association, called the "*Rough and Ready Club*." We are glad to see this manifestation on the part of the young federalists of *Dover* to stand by their country in this hour of her need. They would do better were they to cut loose entirely from the corrupt and traitorous party, which takes sides with any and every foreign enemy with which this country may happen to be at war.

HON. CHARLES G. ATHERTON has furnished us with very valuable public documents, for which we tender our sincere thanks.

HON. JAMES H. JOHNSON.—The unanimous re-nomination of the present member of Congress from this district, is but a well-merited compliment for his valuable services to the democracy at Washington, and in various other positions of public trust and honor. Although not a speech-making member during his first term in Congress, yet Mr. Johnson has rendered his constituents and the democracy at large far more service by the exercise of sound discretion, and by constant and watchful care for the best interest of the State, than a volume of speeches might have accomplished. He has met every crisis, by boldly recording his vote in the right place thus far, and we have no fears that his future course will be less satisfactory to his constituency than the past. His re-election will of course extend his acquaintance and his influence at Washington, and thereby throw around his future course the shield of past experience upon the floor of Congress. That he will be triumphantly elected is conceded even by his enemies; but the intelligent democracy of Grafton and Coos, with the aid of our own county, are determined that re-nomination shall be confirmed by an election to the tune of about fifteen hundred majority.—*Argus and Spectator*.

#### Democratic Victory in Vermont.

The democracy of the fourth Congressional District in Vt. have triumphed gloriously and elected their Representative to Congress by over five hundred majority over the federal Mexican candidate. At the previous trial, the federal anti-war candidate had only about 30 votes less than his opponent; and at the trial last week, Hon. LUCIUS B. PECK, the democratic candidate, was chosen by over five hundred. This is indeed, a double victory; for the tariff question and the war were both brought into the issue, by the allies of Mexico. The result shows that the party of patriotism and justice is gaining ground in old federal Vermont, as well as every where else, except in Massachusetts. It shows that the people are for their country and will sustain their government against enemies without and traitors within.—*N. H. Patriot*.

NOMINATIONS.—HON. SAMUEL DINSMOOR, of Keene, has been nominated by the democratic Councillor Convention in the Cheshire district, for Councillor. This is a most excellent nomination, and the people of that district owe it to themselves to give him a triumphant election.

RALPH E. TENNEY, Esq., of Hollis, has been nominated for Senator in District No. 7. This is a first rate nomination. Mr. Tenney is a sound democrat and an honest man, and ought to be elected.

HON. HARRY HIBBARD was, on the 7th inst., nominated unanimously for re-election to the Senate, by the democracy of District No. 12. He will be triumphantly elected, of course.

HON. SYLVANUS HEWES has been unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for Senator in District No. 11.

Most of the democratic nominations have been made, and it will be seen that good men and true are every where selected for our candidates.—*Patriot*.

THE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.—Ten companies, the requisite number to form a regiment, have been mustered into the U. S. service in Massachusetts; and the commissioned officers, on Friday, elected Hon. CALDER CUSHING for Colonel, Hon. ISAAC H. WRIGHT for Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. E. W. ABBOTT for Major. It is said that the Regiment is to embark for the seat of war this week.